

### Claims

1. A coaxial or triaxial cable comprising a dielectric layer which comprises as a component (A) a propylene homo- or copolymer having strain hardening behaviour.
2. Cable according to claim 1, wherein the dielectric layer further comprises as a component (B) a medium or high density ethylene homo- or copolymer and/or a non-strain hardening behaviour propylene homo- or copolymer.
3. Cable according to claim 2, wherein component (B) comprises a propylene homo- or copolymer having a catalyst residue of less than 50 ppm, an ash content below 100 ppm and a chloride content of less than 5 ppm.
4. Cable according to claim 3, wherein the propylene homo- or copolymer is having a catalyst residue of less than 5 ppm, an ash content below 30 ppm, and a chloride content of less than 1 ppm.
5. Cable according to any of claims 3 and 4 wherein component (B) comprises at least 50 wt% of said polypropylene.
6. Cable according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the ratio of components (A):(B) is from 1:99 to 60:40, more preferably from 25:75 to 60:40.
7. Cable according to any of the preceding claims wherein the propylene homo- or copolymer having strain hardening behaviour has a melt flow rate of 0.1 to 25 g/10min at 230°C/2.16kg.
8. Cable according to any of the preceding claims wherein the dielectric layer has been expanded, preferably by physical foaming.
9. Cable according to claim 8, wherein the degree of expansion is at least 60%, more preferably at least 75%.

10. Cable according to any of the preceding claims wherein the dielectric layer further comprises a nucleating agent, preferably in an amount of 0.01 to 0.05 wt%.

11. Use of propylene homo- or copolymer having strain hardening behaviour for the production of a dielectric layer of a coaxial or triaxial cable.